NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

LERIMS, cash in account.

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THE WEELLY HERALD, every but vising, at six cents per specific per a copy, or to per consum. the Europea action, is per consument per part of threat British, or IS to any year of the Continent, both a facility produce.

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VOLUNTALY CORRESPONDENCE, contain my important
VOLUNTALY CORRESPONDENCE, contain my important
volume and quarter of the world, if me will be like why poid for. 23-Our Foreign Correspondents are Par ficularly Requested to Seal all Letters and Face age BANT US.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not urn those rejected. IOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and des

paich.

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day; advertisements in seried in the Weerly Herald, Family Herald, and in the California and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING BROADWAY THEATRE, STONDWAY-THE CRITIC-TAKE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Afternoon, Jocko—Tight Roff Frats—Pantoning of Boreas. Evening, Tight Roft Performances—Two Rivals—M. Dechalman.

BOWERT THEATRE, BOWERT-EQUESTRIAN AND GTH.

BURTON'S THRATRE Broadway, opposite Bond street-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Two to ONE, OR LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE Broadway-Grand Space

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street-Italian Ora BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-After

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway.-GEORGE

MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway BRYANT'S MINSTRELS ETHIOPIAN SONGS - COLORED PICTURE GALLERY.

NATIONAL CIRCUS, 84 Bowery-Afternoon and Even-ing, Equestrian Feats-Symmastic Exercises, &c. EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Paintings Illustrative of the Kane Expedition, &c.

New York, Saturday, November 28, 1857.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

News from Europe, Mexico, Cuba, West Indies, South and Central America, &c.

APPALLING TRAGEDY AT PORT JEFFERSON, L. L. LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP OPELOUSAS-THE STORM IN WASHINGTON-MARKETS, ETC., ETC.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Among its contents will be found the following:

News from Europe—The Pall of Delhi and Relief of Luck
now—The Killed and Wounded, &c.—The Money Panic. Important from Washington. The Central American Imbroglio, &c.

The Walker Movement in the South News from Havana, Mexico, Hayti, Venezuela, Honduras,

Editorials on various interesting topics Latest news by Telegraph.

Obituary Notices.

The Turf in England and America. Another Outrage on American Commerce-Particulars of the Burning of the Steamboat Rainbow, an

Loss of Seventy five Lives. Appalling Tragedy at Port Jefferson, L. I.

The Loss of the Steamship Opelousas.

The Storm on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

Financial, Commercial, Religious, Political, Sporting and Maritime Intelligence.
Weekly Review of the New York Cattle Market.

Marriages and Deaths; together with a large variety of in teresting local and miscellaneous items. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had

at the counter. Price air centa. The mails for Southampton and Bremen, by the steamship Ariel, will close at 10% o'clock this morning. The Werkly

HERALD will be ready in time for mailing. Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following places

in Europe.

London. Samson Low. Son & Co., 47 Ludgate bill.

Am. European Express Co., 51 King William at
PARIS. Am. European Express Co., 5 Place del Bourse.

LIVERPOOL. Am. European Express Co., 9 Chapel street.

E. Stuari, 10 Kachange street, East.

HAVER. Am. European Express Co., 21 Rue Cornellle.

The meeting called at the Academy of Music last night to respond to the nomination of Fernando Wood for Mayor was the largest and most enthusiasic popular demonstration that perhaps ever took place in New York. An hour at least before the ime appointed for the meeting, and, in fact, within ten minutes after the opening of the doors, the building was crammed from the pit to the ceiling. Every avenue to the house was jammed to suffocation, and the approaches to the outside doors were blockaded by immense crowds. The only way in which Mr. Wood himself could gain access to the house was by his being lifted over the heads of the masses and deposited, with the unavoidable derangement of toilet, within the door opening to the ap proach to the stage. Some of our own, and most the reporters for other papers, were utterly foiled in their attempts to gain admittance. Even members of the Committee of Arrangements and some of the most prominent democrats in the city had to be content with outside places. Mr. Wood made a complete vindication of his official course. The other speakers were Attorney General Cushing, Hon, John Kelly, Hon, John Cochrane, Hiram Ketchum, Jr., Col. Doheny and Dr. Merkle. Ad dresses were delivered in the street from half a dozen various points by scores of democratic ora tors. Altogether the affair was highly exciting and enthusiastic, and augured well for the democratic

The Police Commission met vesterday, and engaged in secret session in active preparations for the election. A force of specials, to do duty on election day, not to exceed 2,000 men, was provided for. The poll clerks are to be divided ac-cording to the political complexion of the inspectors and canvassers, giving all parties a fair bearing. The General Superintendent has issued an order requesting citizens desiring to act as specials to report themselves to the Captains of the various station houses. A detachment of the Brooklyn force will be detailed to this city on election day. The police of the Thirteenth ward have subscribed \$117 n money to be distributed among the poor of the

The Board of Supervisors did not organize last

evening for want of a quorum. The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but transacted no business of general interest.

The Coroner's investigation of the Water street thurders was brought to an end yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that McManus came to his death at the hands of Francis Vardell, and that Susan Dempsey came to her death at the hands of the com panion of the prisoner. Vardell stands committed awniting the action of the Grand Jury.

The South Carolina Legislature ballotted vesterday for a United States Senator in place of the late A. P. Butler. The vote stood:-John S. Preston, 18; James S. Clements, 23; Mr. Pickens, 39; Mr. Hammond, 61. The Legislature adjourned without effecting a choice.

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to small lets, based upon good middling Uplands at 12c., showin an advance of about Mc. per ib. above the quotations egr rect before the receipt of the steamer's news. The closing of the canals, combined with a good Eastern and specultive demand for flour and grain, caused prices to advance The receipts were free, but were expected ere long to become seriously diminished, so far as the river and canals were available. The receipts for two days ending yesterday forenoon, were as follows :-

Flour, bois 21,071
Wheat, bushels
orn, bushels
Ints, bushels
Barley, bushels 5,151
BY KRIE HAILROAD
Flour, bbis
BY SOUTHERN STRAMERS.
Flour, bbis
The flour tparket was firm. Sales closed at an advance
of about 10c. per bbl. Wheat improved full ic. a 2c. per
rushel, with tolerably free sales, particulars of which are

given in another column. Corn sold in a limited way at 87c. a 88c. for Western mixed, and Southern yellow at 90c. Pork was heavy, and sales limited. Sugars were sold to the extent of about 1,000 hhds., at rates given in another place. Coffee was in moderate request and prices unchanged. Freights to British ports were irregular, and engagements light. Tobacco, in hbds., was taken to London at 25s., and logwood to Bremen at 35s

A New Crisis in Kansas Affairs-Impending

ssolution of the Democratic Party. The terrible revulsion which has so suddenly disorganized our financial and commercial af fairs and paralyzed the industrial interests of the country, threatens still more serious consequences, upon a side issue, than all that we have realized from its demoralizing social, commercial and political influences all put together A general financial collapse such as this unhinges and unsettles the minds of men upon political as well as in business affairs. It breaks up old party platforms, loosens the ties of old party associations and party principles, and, like a resistless storm, sends everything adrift at the mercy of the waves.

At such a crisis the alarming entanglement to which the affairs of Kansas have been at length reduced threatens not only a violent dissolution of the democratic party, but a shock to the strong fabric of this Union, which will shake it from its turrets to its solid foundations. According to the reliable advices which we have published from Washington a direct issue has been raised between the President and Governor Walker of Kansas, upon the solution of which will depend the success or failure of Mr. Buchanan's administration, the unity or disruption of the national democracy, and the peace of the Union, or the most ferocious sectional conflict ever known between the North and

South for the control of the general government. Reduced to a few words, the disagreement between the President and Governor Walker amounts to this-the President holds the ground that this Kansas Lecompton Convention was a legitimate convention; that it had the lawful authority to frame a State constitution: that it should have submitted such constitution bodily to the vote of the people; but that, in submitting the question of "slavery" or "no slavery" to the popular vote, the only material question at issue was satisfactorily provided for, and that accordingly the immaterial reservations of the Convention might be overlooked. Gov. Walker, on the other hand, emphatically declares that this Lecompton constitutional programme is an outrage upon the people of Kansas-a shameless violation of all the principles of free government; that the constitution in question is yet a secret document in the Territory, still in the hands of the committee, to be altered or amended as they may think proper; and that an effort on the part of Congress to force said constitution upon the people of Kansas, without their voice being heard for or against it, will be surely followed by rebellion and a bloody civil war.

Here is a wide, deep and yawning chasm between the President and the Governor. Is there an available compromise that will bridge it over? Are there any practical concessions within reach that will suffice to fill it up? Doubtful. Gov. Walker has deliberately and resolutely taken his ground. It is very clear that he does not intend that his official head shall be dropped into the same basket with those meek and lowly Kansas martyrs, Reeder, Shannon and Geary. No; Walker is an older campaigner-he has taken his soundings with a longer line; and if the administration is not with him, he is against the administration, and will fight out the issue before Congress and before the country.

Assuming, then, that Mr. Buchanan, on his side, has gone too far, to recede, what is the prospect? On which side is the heaviest metal? Undeniably the spirit and letter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill demand that by the vote of the people of Kansas her organic law as a State shall be determined-not one question of it. but every question-not a part, but the whole, and every part of it. And yet it has appeared to us that an honest election upon the paramount issue of "slavery" or "no slavery" would meet the only really important requisitions in the case. Unfortunately, however, nobody knows what this Lecompton constitution is or what it is to be. It is charged by the free State party that a popular vote upon the detached slavery clause will amount only to a mockery, inasmuch as, regardless of this test, this constitution will make Kansas, to all practical intents and purposes, a slave State. The Southern fire-eaters' organs seem, strangely enough, to be possessed of the same idea. The Charleston Mercury, for example, in a late exulting article on the subject, says:--" If the Convention is omnipotent to form a constitution, has it not also the power to carry it into effect; This is all they have done. It is true, these arrangements defeat the intervention of Walker and Stanton to give the control of the Territory to the black republicans, and will end in making Kansas a slave State;" and then, clapping his hands with joy, our Charleston fire-eater exclaims that Walker and Stanton "are markedtail and ears cut-let them go."

Thus it appears that there is some jugglery in this Lecompton programme, whereby Kansas is to be slipped into the Union as a slave State with the appearance of a popular ratification, when perhaps fully four-fifths of her actual inhabitants are opposed to the recognition of slavery. From recent events, also, the present position of Governor has had its mysterious foreshadowings, for how else are we to account for the bold and indignant stand takes against the Lecompton Convention by such orthodox democratic organs as the Chicago Times, (the home organ of Senator Douglas,) the Detroit Free Press, (the home organ of General Cass.) the Philadelphia Press. (the home organ of Colonel Forney,) and the Boston Post, (the spoils organ of poor Pierce)? We dare say that Governor Walker has been exasperated by the vile personal abuse of Southern fire-eating politicians and their organs into a more decisive course than he would have otherwise pursued. They have belied him, denounced him and condemned him to such an extent that he has had no other alternative than the humiliating martyrdom of Reeder and Geary,

or a bold dash for a new and stronger position He will not bow his neck to the axe of the fire-eaters. He shows fight; and he has thus raised an issue upon which the administration and the democratic party rapidly approach the crisis of life or death. Governor Walker, in a word, has crossed the Rubicon, and the fate of Rome hangs in the balance. Without some healing ground of compromise upon which the President and the Governor may honorably meet -some compromise, withal, which shall be sathfactory to the people of Kansas the prospect before us is that of a sweeping and terrible political revolution. Men's minds, as we have said, already shaken and unsettled

by the demoralizations of this financial revulsion, are all at sea. And where and when shall they find an anchorage if the administration is itself entangled among the breakers?

On both flanks the national democratic party is encompassed-Walker and the Northern democracy on the right, and the Southern fireeaters on the left. The chances are that should this Lecompton programme be rejected by Congress, the fire-eaters will break out into an open rebellion; but should it be accepted, the demoeracy of the North will be swallowed up in a general anti-slavery reaction, compared with which that of 1856 will appear as only a light summer breeze. With this movement all national party organizations will disappear, and the issue between the North and the South will soon be narrowed down to the question of a purely sectional control of the affairs of the Union. Walker has taken his ground and knows his strength. The fire-eaters have taken theirs, and their breath of life is discord and agitation. Upon either horn of the dilemma the national democratic party is destined, perhaps, to be dashed to pieces.

We cannot yet undertake to pronounce an exact judgment, one way or the other, between the attitude of the administration and the position of Governor Walker. The doings of this Lecompton Convention are enveloped in mystery; the policy adopted by the President has doubtless been a careful decision from the kest lights before him; but we must know all the facts before we can undertake to say what parties in Kansas are most culpable and which are most praiseworthy in all this business.

Viewed in any light, or from any point, this new crisis in the Kansas imbroglio admonishes us of the warning voice of Mr. Calhoun. In his dying speech in the Senate he adverted to the rise and progress of the slavery agitation, and looked to its future advances with the most gloomy apprehensions. He referred to the sectional rupture of the Methodist Church, and next of the Baptist Church, and next of the Presbyterian, as the snapping of so many of the strongest cords which had served to bind the several parts of the Union together. In the late Presidential election it was forcibly shown that almost all moral, social and religious sympathies between the two sections had ceased to exist. And now upon the solution of this fearful Kansas difficulty the very existence of the political relations which still unite the North and South is the question at stake. Who at this crisis will step into the breach, and rescue the administration and the

PARISIAN EDITORS IN NEW YORK .- Some obscure city journal gives place to the complaints of several representatives of the Parisian journals in this city, who state that the managers of theatres and other places of amusement here neglect to accord to them the privileges which are usually extended to journalists-that is, they are not tendered the compliment of a free admission. If such civilities are extended at all, they should be reciprocal. The London managers treat the representatives of the American press with the greatest liberality and courtesy; but the contrary is the case in Paris. In fact there does not exist anywhere in the world so churlish and impudent a set of men, so far as the representatives of the American press are concerned, as the directors of the Paris theatres. We have known these facts for several years, and we also have noticed the same im pertinence on the part of theatrical stars in Paris before they came to the United States. They have treated the representatives of the American press with the most execrable and awful impudence. Even the Parisian editors themselves exhibit the most profound contempt for their American cotemporaries. We remember a case in point, when the Chevalier Wikoff took the trouble to introduce the Hon. Massa Greeley to Emile Girardin, the elegant redacteur of LaPresse. For months afterwards Girardin made the frequenters of the salons where we visited laugh and chuckle over his ludicrous representations and descriptions of the dress. appearance, manners, looks, pants, hat, old white coat (with a new black dress coat under it at noon day,) which marked the editor of the great anti-slavery, abolition, humanitarian American journal.

When the Parisian editors and theatrical managers learn to treat the representatives of the American press in that city with something like the courtesy that is extended to them in London, it will be quite time enough to talk about French politeness as contra-distinguished from English rudeness.

POLITICAL DESPOTISM-GOVERNOR KING AND THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS. - Some weeks ago, in compliance with suggestions from various quarters, and with a view to relieve the distress existing among the laboring classes by giving work to the unemployed, the Common Council appropriated the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the laying out and grading of the Central Park. It was naturally supposed that in the selection of laborers for this work the requisites demanded from the applicant would be purely physical, and that the strongest arm would carry the day. It seems, however, that this idea was entirely erroneous, and that the political opinion of the laborer was chiefly to be consulted, as will be seen by the annexed copy of an affida-

vit:—
City and County of New Fork, st.—James G. Lucas, residing at 238 West Forty third street, in said city, being duly sworn, says:—On Thursday, the Lith day of November inst., I called on Mr. John F. Botterworth, one of the Central Fark Commissioners, at 21 Nassau street, and solicited an appointment from him as foreman of a gang of men on the Central Fark; he asked me fit was a Fernande Wood man, saying at the same time that I looked like one; to which I replied that I was a Fernande Wood man, saying at the same time offered him the best of references; he still said no; and thereupon I left his office.

JAME' G. LUCAS.
Sworn to this 16th day of November, 1857, before me, WM. H. Striffens, Commissioner of Deeds.
This affidavit gives the best possible proof of

This affidavit gives the best possible proof of the bitter personal hostility which exists among a certain clique of Albany politicians against the Mayor of this city, as shown by the acts of the last Legislature and the appointments of Governor King. This personal enmity was the cause of the atrocious acts of the last Legislature. and the equally atrocious appointments of Governor King, who gave us a number of independent commissions, who neither held their offices from nor were responsible to the people. They have raised the cry against Mayor Wood, called him thief, forger, burglar, rioter, and all the crimes in the calendar, in order that under cover they might urge commission upon commission, to govern the poor tax ridden people of this city, and put eight or ten million of dollars per annum into their own pockets. We shall see how far the people of New York will permit this game to be carried. It is the principal issue in the coming election, and should be so regarded.

The Failure of the Financial System of Eu-

rope-Increase of American Influence There is a disposition both in England and in this country to underrate the importance of the tempest that has lately passed over the financial world, and the journals that lend their ear to and follow the opinions of some interest-bound clique do not perceive the vast import of events that are germinating round them.

Single events that indicate the course which the great upper current of affairs is taking are daily transpiring. Yesterday one of our Washington correspondents advised us that a very high diplomatic authority in England has written home that the wisest heads there are shaking in view of the advices which are pouring in upon them from America, and in the same letter tells us of another incident which, in his view probably, had no connection with what he had just before stated. We allude to the announcement that Mr. Belmont would reire from political life, and go to Paris to take the management of the banking house of the Rothschilds. Both of these things point to one creat truth, which is the wide and growing influence that affairs in America are attaining in Europe. In fact, both to England and France the commerce and the commercial system of the United States are of vital interest. We are in a very great degree the largest foreign consumers of their products and manufactures, and the most profitable employers of their accumulated capital. Whatever, therefore, disturbs our consumption of the yield of their industry, or our safe employment of their wealth, comes at once home to their pockets and their hearts.

It is this that has led to the anxiety that attends the receipt of advices from America in London; that has brought into life the numerous English, French and German banking houses in New York; that has carried a Bates and a Sturgis into the responsible management of the London house of Barings: that has given wealth and influence to a Peabody; and that now is about to carry Mr. Belmont to the head of the house of the Rothschilds. It is true that Mr. Belmont is not an American, but he has perfected his business education by a course of many years in this country, and looks at affairs now with an American eye, and judges men and things by an American standard. In this, as well as in many other things, we may perceive the indications of the daily advance of American influence in Europe, and the gradual reliance of its leading interests upon American talent, energy and enterprise.

But the effects of the present financial revulsion in Europe will reach much further than the simple advancement of American influence in European affairs. In our first comments upon the advices of the suspension of the Bank act in England by a treasury letter, we stated that it was the failure of the whole financial system of Europe. A succinct historical review will demonstrate this. When Junius was writing his celebrated letters to the London Morning Advertiser-now nearly ninety years ago-he stated in a private note to Woodfall, the editor, that in his opinion the country was ruined; that it could not bear the burthens which the government was placing upon it; and that he was selling out of the funds. At that time the public debt of Great Britain was less than one hundred and fifty millions of pounds, and its market value somewhere about sixty-three. The prediction of Junius was falsified by two little events that subsequently occurred, and which have enabled England to carry a debt of more than five times the amount which he thought to be the limit of her ability. Watts perfected the steam engine, and Arkwright invented the spinning jenny. These inventions increased the productive power of her population a hundred thousand fold. Her mines were re-opened, her manufacturing industry recreated, and her commerce increased to a hitherto unimagined extent.

Upon this new power the credit system was vastly expanded, new wars were undertaken, immense loans negotiated, and the nation, exuberant with its new prosperity, bore the increased burthens with even greater ease. Other governments seeing the effects produced in England have followed her example. Everywhere large standing armies have been kept up, wars have been made, loans contracted, and hardly one of the governments of Europe for a long series of years has exhibited the healthy condition of a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The deficiencies have been covered up by various financial tricks, such as funding old debts and creating others in new form. Some of them, as for instance England, has occasionally resorted to a practical partial repudiation by a forced reduction of the interest. So long as this vast system of expansion and extravagance was gradual, and the value of labor was able to keep pace with the enhanced prices of food and necessaries of life, matters went along smoothly.

But the sudden increase of the circulating medium by the vast production of gold in California and Australia has destroyed the quilibrium between labor and prices; and this occurring at a time when the spendthrift governments of Europe had nearly or quite reached the limit of their facility to create new debts, the ability of the people to pay has broken down under the joint pressure of the stockjobbers and the speculators, and the end of the whole system has come. The necessity of a paper expansion-which is nothing more than a depreciation of the standard for the payment of debts, which has been openly acknowledged by the government and the people of England-is a palpable confession of this fact.

The demands of the future cannot be met in Europe by new Watts and new Arkwrights. The palm of invention has passed away from her, and may be seen any day in the Patent Office at Washington. The steamboat, the cotton gin, the electric telegraph, the planing machine, the breech-loading rifle, the revolving pistol, and a thousand other machines that mark the age we live in, are pure Americansms, and tell the story of America. There is another American invention that will yet make its mark in Europe before the effects of the present financial and consequent political revulsion shall have ceased there. The breaking down of the whole borrow-and-spend system of government in Europe may lead the people to reflect upon the great utility of the American ballot box.

COST OF PUBLIC EDUCATION UNDER STATE MANAGEMENT.-The State is liberal in its estimate of our educational necessities. In 1850 the amount of the State and city school taxation was \$276,112; in 1857 it amounts to \$1,233,706. Population of the city of New York in 1850, 515,547; population in 1857, 770,000-increase of population 50 per cent; Increase of school tax 450 per cent. "Back up

The War in India. We published exclusively yesterday morning the series of official despatches containing the authentic history of the war in India, from the date of the attack on Delhi up to our latest dates, and comprising the account of the capture of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow and the seeming overthrow of the plans of the mutineers in that section of country.

Though it would be precipitate to conclude that the war is over yet-especially as Oude and Rohilcund are yet in the possession of the enemy, and Nena Sahib on one side with his army, and the fugitives from Delhi, on another. with theirs, are roaming the country-still it is quite apparent that the remainder of the struggle cannot present any appearance of equality. Despite the numbers of the Sepoys, and notwithstanding the advantages they possessed in being on their own soil, under a climate which could not injure them, and in the midst of a population well disposed toward their cause. the natives of India have proved incapable of standing their ground even against the vanguard of the army they were to have conquered. They have been utterly crushed before their enemy had completed his preparations for crushing them.

It was in May that the mutiny broke out Within the space of a few days, it developed itself throughout the rich countries which skirt the Ganges and the Jumna, extending the whole distance from Peshawar to Calcutta, and almost from the Brahmaputra to the Indus. There was not a town or a station of any importance in Northwestern India and Bengalwith the exception of the capital-where the British authorities were not attacked, or where that attack was not anticipated and prevented just in time. All the large cities, beginning with Delhi, were seized, and in them arsenals and bullion sufficient to support an army for a couple of campaigns. People and Sepoys vied with each other in the ardor of their aspirations for liberty, and in the ferocity of their hatred of their hereditary oppressors. So overwhelming was the outburst, so sudden the attack that for a moment the British were paralyzed. Before they could recover their senses, the officers of many regiments had been slaughtered. Delhi had been a scene of indescribable outrage, Nena Sahib and his followers had sated their fury and their lust on one thousand English, comprising among them numbers of tenderly reared ladies and little children. From the mountains to the sea there was but one story; every white person, young and old, male and female, was being beheaded with the most fiendish brutality.

The day the news reached England measures were taken to send troops to India. But long before these troops had been shipped, every reliable man in India was on the alert. A little army was gathered on the hills outside Delhi; it consisted mainly of fugitives from the city. In Oude, the remnant of the British were formed into another little army, and Lucknow was refortified and garrisoned. Another little party took possession of the fort at Agra. A fourth secured Allahabad. Meanwhile a handful of troops, chiefly Scotch Highlanders, under General Havelock, were the first to recover from the stunning effect of the outbreak, and to commence offensive operations. They took Cawnpore, and avenged on all the Sepoys they could find the heart rending cruelties which have made the name of that place forever memorable. They engaged, near a score of times, the insurgent army hovering around that place and Lucknow, and each time, though enormously inferior in strength to the enemy, they beat him. Finally, after a series of conflicts, they succeeded in relieving Lucknow just as the provisions of the inhabitants were giving out, and the besiegers had undermined

Simultaneously with these operations, the besieging army at Delhi, which at first consisted at most of 1,500 to 2,000 men, received reinforcements from the Punjab, together with contingents from Cashmere and some Ghoorka levies. With these the siege was commenced in regular form, and just at the moment Havelock was relieving Lucknow, the army under Wilson was storming Delhi, and taking it after an almost unexampled conflict. These two achievements occurring at two

great centres of the operations of the muti-

neers convey to military men the impression that all is over with the mutineers. Before another step can be taken by them, functions will be formed between the army of Havelock and the reinforcements now ascending the river; Delhi will become a base of operations in the North, and the insurgents, instead of being the masters of the country, will become mere vagabonds, while the British will hold all the strong points, all the lines of communication, and all the available means of support in the country. Such results are indeed astounding when we bear in mind the petty handful of men who have achieved them, the brief space of time the struggle has lasted, and the overwhelming numerical superiority of the mutineers. In a single sentence, eight thousand Englishmen have conquered over fifty millions of natives in the course of four months. We doubt if history will furnish a parallel to such an achievement The names of Wilson, Havelock, Outram, Nicholson, Neil and Wheeler will go down to posterity side by side with those of the great heroes of the world; England may well be proud of them. Their exploits and the successes of the armies they have led appear the more brilliant and the more startling when we compare them with those of the British army during the Crimean war. One can hardly realize that the soldiers in both cases were of the same race. The contrast arises, doubtless from the fact that in the one case the soldiers were led by men chosen for their wealth and connections, while in the other they owed their rank to merit and knowledge of their profession. The idea will strike the English themselves some day; and will constitute one of the most formidable arguments yet advanced against the aristocratic system.

THURLOW WEED ON HAND AGAIN .- Thurlow Weed, the Mephistophiles of the Albany lobby, has arrived in town and taken up his quarters at his usual place, the Astor House. He has ome here to superintend the movements of the coalition of the odds and ends of all parties which has been formed for the purpose of putting down the Tammany Hall democracy. We are a little astonished to see among the present confrires of Thurlow, our old friend John Van Buren, and likewise John McKeon, an officeholder under Mr. Buchanan. Weed is now consulting with the leaders of his party upon the proposition to send to Philadelphia and Baltinore for two or three thousand Killers and Plug Uglies to manage our elections for us. This is a revival of the old pipelaying game, which was established at the parturition of the deceased whig party, and which made the names of Glentworth and others so celebrated.

MR. TIEMANN AS AN ALMSHOUSE GOVERNOR. It may be well for such of the taxpayers of New York as are under the impression that the election of Mr. Tiemann will lead to a reduction of the expenditures of the city government, to know something of his official career during his term of service as an Almshouse Governor. It appears, from the annual reports of the department, that between thirty and forty thousand dollars are added to the receipts of this institution every year by the sale of property and in payment for board, labor, &c., all of which—as will be seen from section 10 of the ordinance of the Common Council, passed June 16, 1845-should have been deposited with the City Chamberlain, and a voucher thereof filed with the Comptroller. But here is the section itself:-

No sales of any articles or property belonging to the Almshouse Department shall be made, except by the Commissioner, on the written representation of the Superintendent of the establishment to which such articles or property belong, that the same ought to be sold; and all moneys received by him from the sale of any article or property, or in payment of board, labor, or in any other way, shall once in each month be paid to the City Chamberlain, and the return thereof be filed with the Computation.

The total amount of money received in this way, from the organization of the Almshouse Department to the present time, is about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all of which should have been paid into the sinking fund, to make up the deficiency of interest accruing on water stock of the city of New York, according to the requirements of the law in relation to the subject, the particular provisions of which are set forth in article 8, title II.

Now, that this money has been misappropriated or improperly applied appears from the fact that it has never been deposited with the City Chamberlain; and this occurred, too, when Mr. Tiemann, whose particular recommendation for the office of Mayor is his honesty and vigilance in the public interest, occupied the position of Almshouse Governor. It may be said that he was not aware of the misappropriation and the loss to the city of a quarter of a million of dollars. But what kind of a defence is that which is based upon the supposed ignorance of his official duties? If Mr. Tiemann was incompetent or unwilling to see that the people's money was not squandered or misapplied when an Almshouse Governor, what guarantee have the taxpayers of New York that he is qualified for the responsible position of chief magistrate of their city, or that the duties of that office may not be neglected, or, what is just as bad, be improperly discharged through the incompetency of its incumbent? The official career of Mr. Tiemann proves that, however successful he may have been as a dealer in paints, his qualifications and abilities are not of that character to fit him for the office of Mayor. Let him, therefore, stick to the paint business, and not aspire to a position which his official antecedents and incompetency show he is not qualified to fill with justice or credit to the people of this great city.

COST OF THE POLICE UNDER STATE CON-TROI. - The efficiency of our Metropolitan police must strike every one who casts his eye over the morning papers. Murders, assassinations, garrotings and burglaries form the ordinary catalogue of a night's events in our city. What is admirable in all this is, that we pay double for protection against these agreeable incidents to what we did seven years ago. In 1850 the expense of the police force was only \$492,000: in 1857 it is \$1,000,000-increase, \$508,000. Population of the city of New York in 1850. 515,547; in 1857, 770,000-increase of population 50 per cent; increase of police expenditure, 103 per cent. "Back up the Mayor."

THE OPERA REVIVED .- The managers of the Opera have summoned all their resources for a final effort, and they announce their new season to commence on next Monday with "Robert le Diable" and a new basso-Mr. Form comes with the best European reputation, and a grand cast altogether. The Opera has suffered very severely from the defection of its chief supporters, who have been obliged to reduce their expenses, and the managers have endeavored to trim their sails as near to the wind as possible. Although some of the artists have refused to accept any reduction of their salaries. yet the the new season commences under favorable auspices, and its result will go far to show whether or not a good opera company can be supported here. Let the Fifth avenue, then, and other fashionable localities, rally in force for once, and help the Opera along.

COST OF OFFICIAL LABOR UNDER STATE COM-MISSIONS.—Under the old system of corporate management, bad as it was, the amount of official salaries bore some proportion to the labor performed. Under the system of State commissions we pay twice as much for having the work worse done. In 1850 the salaries of officials connected with city departments was only \$200,000; in 1857 it is \$400,000. Population of the city of New York in 1850, 515,547; in 1857. 770,000. Increase of population, 50 per cent; increase of official salaries, 100 per cent. "Back up the Mayor."

LAST YEAR'S LEGISLATION UPON THE AF-FAIRS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK .- Will the people of this city, who have so recently and so emphatically condemned the impudent and atrocious acts of the Albany lobby legislators last year, so completely stultify themselves as to permit the defeat of a man who has been especially the champion of municipal rights? Whatever charges may be made against Mayor Wood as to his commercial transactions years ago, there can be no doubt that he has vindicated the rights and liberties of the metropolis against the arrogant assumptions of the Albany lobby in a manner which is beyond all cavil.

COST OF OUR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS UNDER STATE PROTECTION.—The State takes a stepmother's interest in the administration of our city charities. In 1850 the Almshouse expenditure was only \$400,000; in 1857 it amounts to \$843,000-increase in seven years, \$443,000. Population of the city of New York in 1850, 515,547; population in 1857, 770,000increase of population 50 per cent; increase of pauper expenditure 109 per cent. "Back up

PLUG UGLIES COMING FROM BALTIMORE.-It is stated that the new coalition of the odds and ends of all the old factions formed for the purpose of putting down the democracy of Tammany Hall, and getting into the city treasury to handle the ten million of dellars taxes which the people of New York have to pay, intend to import from Baltimore one or two thousand of the rowdies who created the riots in Washington a short time since, to control the election on Tuesday next. We hope that our city authorities will not besitate to use the